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LE MONDE ASSESSES MARTINEZ DE HOZ VISIT, BILATERAL TIES

LD031551 Paris LE MONDE in French 1-2 Jun 80 p 3

[Dominique Dhombres report: "The French Government Does Not Want To Be the Last To Effect Rapprochement With Argentina"]

[Text] Jose Martinez de Hoz, Argentine economy minister, left Paris on Friday 30 May at the end of a 48-hour visit to France, during which he was notably received by Giscard d'Estaing and Barre and also by Monory, Giraud and Deniau, ministers of the economy, industry and foreign trade.

About 30 people, including Adm Antoine Sanguinetti and Paul Quiles, socialist deputy for Paris, were questioned on Friday when they demonstrated against this visit in front of a big hotel on the right bank where Martinez de Hoz was guest at a dinner given by the French employers' organization. The Socialist Human Rights Club, which was behind this demonstration, protested against the "brutality" of the forces of order.

There is no reason for France to be the last to effect rapprochement with Argentina. Human rights continue to be under review, although this problem is growing less acute. But we cannot be the only ones to adopt a stance of principle when others are conducting business and the United States, worried by Buenos Aires' flirtation with Moscow, has changed its attitude. This is how the French present the visit by the Argentine economy minister. The semiostracism meted out to the Buenos Aires' leaders since the March 1976 military coup appears to be at an end. It is all talk of trade, cooperation and technology exchanges. As for violations of human rights (notably there are still 15 French people unaccounted for in Argentina and 3 detained for political reasons), have they even been raised at the highest level? For his part, Martinez de Hoz is adamant: One of his interlocutors raised this question....

"I have noted a very marked increase in interest in Argentina in Paris," Martinez de Hoz explains. "After 4 years of implementation of my economic program, people are beginning to see that the Argentine economy has become stronger, that it has a presence in the international market and offers numerous possibilities for foreign investors," he continued.

In 1979 France was Argentina's 10th largest customer and 6th largest supplier. France imports mainly soybeans, to avoid exclusive dependence on the United States for this crop, but also meat, tobacco, wool, furs and leather goods. The EEC common agricultural policy severely restricts certain imports, the Argentine ambassador in Paris notes. France in particular exports machinery, chemical and metallurgical products and consumer goods. These exports doubled in 1979.

Numerous Projects Under Study

The French firms which obtained the contract for construction of the gas pipeline under the Strait of Magellan (inaugurated at the end of 1978) recently failed to obtain the far more important contract for the gas pipeline between the country's central western production zones and the port of Rosario. On the other hand, numerous projects are being studied. Pechiney seems well placed in the invitation for tenders for the extraction and preliminary processing of uranium from the Sierra Pinta mine in Mendoza Province. Similarly, French companies are in the running to construct the freeway between Buenos Aires and La Plata and also for the Argentine capital's future subway.

But it is probably in the sphere of civil engineering that the future looks most promising. The Argentine Government has decided on a public investment program of $120 billion over the next 10 years, in power production, telecommunications and transport. During their visit to Paris, the economy minister and the large delegation accompanying him did their utmost to increase contacts with the interested French firms.

Martinez de Hoz said the same thing--with the aim of attracting foreign investment--in the three European countries (Spain, Austria and the FRG) which he visited before France, and he will develop the same arguments in Britain where he begins talks this Saturday--talks made possible by the reestablishment of diplomatic relations between London and Buenos Aires in November 1979, following some progress in negotiations on the future of the Malvinas (Falkland Islands)--a British territory claimed by Argentina.

Martinez de Hoz has been questioned at each stopover on the important Argentine grain sales to the USSR and on Buenos Aires' decision not to observe the boycott decided by the United States following the invasion of Afghanistan. The minister repeats with a smile the arguments he developed a few weeks ago with Brzezinski: the United States places many obstacles in the way of imports of Argentine agricultural products. Europe, which used to buy a large proportion before the development of the Common Market, has been partially closed off. Other outlets had to be found, such as the USSR, the Eastern Bloc countries and China. A boycott would have been ineffective, because it is difficult to control where the grain goes once it has left the producing country. This means that the USSR could thus very likely become Argentina's foremost trading partner in 1980....

AFP QUERIES MARTINEZ DE HOZ ON RELATIONS WITH BRAZIL

PY040122 Paris AFP in Spanish 1519 GMT 30 May 80

[By Raul Zamora]

[Excerpts] Paris, 30 May (AFP)--Argentine Economy Minister Jose Afredo Martinez de Hoz told AFP here today during a conversation that the possible creation of a Brazilian-Argentine industrial common market "does not have to affect other Latin American countries."

This is the text of the conversation with AFP:

[Question] There is special interest in France in the new Argentine-Brazilian relations and the possible creation of an industrial common market. During the meeting you had with President Giscard d'Estaing, was he interested in these topics?

[Answer] Certainly. These were some of the topics I talked about with President Giscard. He showed interest in them. He is a statesman who is well informed on current world affairs and very interested in the world economy, so we talked about it, including the new Argentine-Brazilian rapprochement, which is important for the international economy, so much so that all the European countries I have visited have asked me to brief them on it. Everyone was well aware of the significance of this event, not only for Latin America's immediate future, but the long-term future as well.

[Question] Precisely. Latin America and Europe are equally interested in this industrial common market. In Latin America, for instance, the possible creation of an Argentine-Brazilian industrial common market poses certain problems for other Latin American countries such as Mexico, Chile and the Andean Pact members. How do you view the prospect for a Latin American common market?

[Answer] I do not think we should make such far-fetched projections when we talk about a common market, because ambitious schemes for Latin American economic integration have been difficult to implement in the past. We must focus our attention on concrete facts and a direct approach without drawing up theoretical plans or guidelines. In this particular case with Brazil or other countries, we must come closer to each other through concrete projects in several economic sectors. For instance, one can take one economic sector, one group of products and gradually continue working together toward joint economic cooperation before reaching the stage of broad economic integration under the umbrella of a common market. Argentine-Brazilian relations do not have to affect other Latin American countries, while any bilateral agreement between two LAFTA member countries automatically affects other members as well. Other Latin American countries can join us if they wish to do so and this is precisely the proposal Argentina has made for the reform of LAFTA which is under study because the LAFTA treaty will expire at the end of 1980. In addition to the common market for industrial goods, we are also interested in a joint manufacturing undertaking, including investments, transfer of technology and joint enterprises which can sell products to Argentine and Brazilian markets as well as to third countries. This is also an important scheme we want to use to develop our future economy.

[Question] There is a certain uneasiness in the French business sector. Some businessmen are not totally sure how much Argentina really wishes to have their assistance to develop its industrial potential. Some French businessmen have commented during informal talks that there is more interest in Argentina in speculation than in industrialization, that although the government shows good intentions in practice there is little opportunity for French participation. In addition, no one is sure that when you leave your post, the government will continue implementing your economic program.

[Answer] First of all, I want to make it clear that it is not my program since the armed forces have endorsed it, and therefore it is the armed forces' program. President Videla will leave his post in March 1981, but the armed forces will continue the same policy with other people. It is not the transfer of one government to another, of one party to another, but the continuity of the government of the armed forces with the natural renewal of men in government posts--a policy we believe is a positive one.

[Question] On your arrival at the airport, I asked you if you expected to attain concrete agreements in France, and you replied that many times concrete agreements are not necessarily important. Can you say the same thing now, or have some changes occurred during your talks in Paris?

[Answer] There are no concrete agreements. We are exploring what new offers French companies can make to Argentine companies and vice versa. Regarding the industrialization you mentioned a while ago, I can tell you that there are important private projects underway. These projects show the intent and will of the industries to improve and adapt themselves to the new rules of the economic game. I do not agree that speculative activities are being given priority over productive activities because it is actually quite the contrary. However, we must admit that there is speculation everywhere at all time and we will never get rid of it. The important thing is the general trend of the economy, and this can be seen by looking at the increasing figures of our investment and our production.

SABOTAGE RULED OUT IN FATAL PLANE CRASH

PY031546 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] (Alberto Olmos), director of the National Civil Aeronautics Board, has ruled out any possibility of sabotage in the accident of the twin-engine plane which cost five lives and in which Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary Left [MIR], was seriously injured. (Olmos) said that he is ready to cooperate with any commission, official or unofficial, wanting to inspect the wreckage of the plane.

Interior Minister Comments

PY031547 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The deaths of five people and the serious injuries suffered by the political leader Jaime Paz Zamora in an airplane accident yesterday has caused general dismay among the public. Paz Zamora was the only survivor of the tragedy which has caused mourning throughout the country. Political leaders, congressmen and ministers have expressed their sorrow over the terrible accident.

Interior Minister Antonio Arnez Camacho said that the accident has caused general concern in government circles. He also announced that the government will make an investigation of the case toghether with the aeronautics board.

[Begin Arnez recording] This is a deplorable accident which fills us and the whole Bolivian population with sorrow. Like any other accident, it causes problems, very serious problems, particularly in the present situation of the country. We hope for prudence in the population. We would not at all wish this event to become another cause for unrest and outbursts among the people and the political parties. I can say no more.

The government will coordinate with the Aeronautics Board in a full investigation, demanded by the relatives and required by the present situation. The population will receive a report in due time. On behalf of the government, I truly regret this accident which has caused sorrow to many families and is now also affecting political aspirations. I hope Mr Zamora will recover very quickly. [end recording]

Paz Zamora Receiving Treatment

PY031548 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] The team of doctors treating Jaime Paz Zamora, leader of the Movement of the Revolutionary left and vice presidential candidate, has stated that he will not be able to participate in public activities for 3 months. Spokesmen of the medical team said that Paz Zamora has serious burns on his hands and face, but that apparently he has not suffered any other physical or psychological damage.

The politician is now being treated by a specialist in plastic surgery who will practically have to reconstruct Paz Zamora's face because of the burns. In case the treatment proves to be unsuccessful within 48 hours, he will be sent to the United States or Argentina.

INTERIOR MINISTER ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF CUBAN SUSPECTS

PY021820 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Interior Minister Gen Antonio Arnez Camacho today reported that the four Cubans and two Bolivians who had been under arrest were released last night. He said that the Cubans were released thanks to the good offices of engineer Serapio Mansilla, rector of the La Paz San Andres University.

As is known, personnel of the army's G-2 last Friday night arrested the following Cuban citizens: (Vicente Omar Martinez), Sareska Pantoja Endona, Augusto Blanco Gil and Luzano Silvestre Garcia as well as Bolivian citizens Silva Rivera Cusicanqui and Beatriz Lopez Garcia.

The interior minister urged the people to remain calm in order to be able to consolidate the democratic process the country has been undertaking. He noted that keeping this in mind, and after the detainees underwent the appropriate questioning, he ordered their release. He announced that the Cubans returned to their country today at 0040 in a Braniff flight via Miami and that the two Bolivian women returned to their respective homes.

POLICE CHIEF RESIGNS OVER BREACH OF DISCIPLINE

PY031906 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1730 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] In a note addressed to Interior Minister Antonio Arnez Camacho, Col (Julio Lara Salazar) has tendered his resignation as commanding general of the Bolivian police.

In his letter, he stated that officers and students of the Police College [Escuela Superior de policia] who engaged in serious disciplinary violations are now standing trial before police disciplinary boards so that those responsible may be punished accordingly. In view of this and other considerations, the police commander asked the president and the interior minister that he be immediately relieved of his post.

II CORPS SUPPORTS GENERAL GARCIA MEZA

PY032110 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] La Paz, 3 Jun (Latin)--The second most powerful unit of the Bolivian Army today declared its support for the army commander in chief, Gen Luis Garcia Meza, who is involved in a clash with the legislative branch, and stated that "it will not allow any more offenses or attacks against the armed institution."

This drastic statement of the II Corps headquartered in Santa Cruz, 900 km southeast of La Paz, was issued by its commander, Gen Hugo Echeverria, and published by the local press. He said his command is unable to remain a silent partner "in view of the dramatic situation which is jeopardizing the national integrity," worsened at times by "the irresponsibility and unbridled ambition of those who have responsibility for state affairs."

This military warning came 24 hours before two very important issues are scheduled to come up for discussion by the national Congress, whose two chambers were closed today in mourning for the death of leftwing Senator Jorge Alvarez Plata in an airplane crash yesterday.

Tomorrow Congress will go on with the liability trial [juicio de responsabilidades] of former President General Hugo Banzer Suarez, who an investigating committee has found guilty of alleged crimes against human rights and constitutional guarantees. At the same time, Congress will question the Cabinet about statements made by the commander in chief of the army, Gen Luis Garcia Meza.

General Garcia Meza has stated that the armed forces will try in military courts the persons who are accusing General Banzer Suarez in the belief that the charges involve the armed institution, and has denied that Congress has any "legal or moral" authority to criticize the military sector.

General Echeverria supported these remarks of General Garcia Meza and indicated that "foreign interference in domestic affairs and daily insults against the military High Command, especially the commander in chief of the army, have a common goal: the destruction of the armed forces."

Openly criticizing the Congress, he added that "parliamentary ineptitude shows the people the most picturesque circus where the destruction of the armed forces is being planned and liability trials are orchestrated to undermine the prestige of the armed forces." He added: "Terrorism...the power vacuum and leaders who do not respond to national desires have turned our nation into true anarchy."

With regard to the position of the military toward this situation, he said that the II Corps "can no longer maintain a passive attitude." And added that "therefore, we take upon ourselves the defense of our armed forces and the future of the Bolivian people." He concluded by saying: "We want to make it very clear that we will not allow any further insults from the enemies of the fatherland and the armed forces--insults which we will repel with all the resources and means available to us."

ARMY WARNS AGAINST 'EXTREMIST SUBVERSION'

FY033154 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1130 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The development of extremist activities in which terrorist deeds have been intensified in the last few days makes it absolutely necessary to apply the most suitable legal measures in order to prevent the repetition with impunity of those deeds which have made a deep impression among the citizens.

This statement has been made by army headquarters in a communique which gives many details of communist infiltration and then asserts that to remain indifferent to the advance of extremist subversion would be tantamount to forgetting the sacred duty to defend the fatherland against all the traps of demagoguery. The text of the document says:

Regarding the latest events in connection with the activities of international extremism in league with national elements, army headquarters is fulfilling its duty of reporting the following to the public:

1. For several days a meeting has been going on in La Paz sponsored by foreign organizations directly controlled by communism. Those organizations are the International Union of Students [IUS] with headquarters in Prague, at 110001 17 November Street, and the Continental Union of Latin American Students [Union Continental Latinoamericana de Estudiantes--UCLAE] whose main center is in Havana. This data clearly shows that they are controlled by the Soviet and Cuban governments.

2. According to available reports on those organizations, it can be asserted that they depend economically on Moscow and several communist countries.

3. The IUS works in close contact with the World Federation of Democratic Youth headquartered in Budapest and the World Peace Council, which is another cover organization.

4. A short time ago some Bolivian citizens approached the Bolivian Foreign Ministry requesting that La Paz be the seat of an assembly of the World Peace Council and asking for a subsidy of $50,000 for this, despite its having strong economic support from the Soviet Union. The Foreign Ministry declined the request and the communist organization could not obtain its goal. If the request had been granted, this capital would certainly have become a center of activities for extremists from all over the world, perhaps as is now occurring with the meeting sponsored by IUS, UCLAE and also by (?CUB) [Bolivian University Confederation].

5. The people of La Paz (?reject) the violent verbal offensive carried out over the loudspeakers of the Greater University of San Andres [UMSA] by the participants of the assembly [presumably the IUS-UCLAE meeting]. Most of the speeches regarding the struggle for national liberation have been in praise of the Cuban revolution and in support of the various revolutionary movements on the continent. The citizens passing along Villazon Avenue were indignant when they heard attacks on the armed forces institution [words indistinct].

6. [words indistinct] the participation of a small number of activists at that meeting. A minority formed by persons (?guided by) foreign ideologies has tried to awaken interest among the students, most of whom remained indifferent, thus showing that [words indistinct] and watchwords of foreign elements. Their repudiation became obvious when no great participation was obtained for a rally of solidarity with the Cuban people.

7. The propaganda made for this international meeting was partly disguised by means of artistic performances which are a smokescreen to deceive ingenuous persons. Funds with perfectly clear origins have been invested. The public could thus observe with surprise and indignation posters presenting Latin America as dominated by [words indistinct] of communism. There may be other still more convincing proof regarding the nature of this meeting.

In view of the provokations and the [word indistinct] interference of international extremism, the authorities have maintained an attitude of watchfulness and strict control of the [words indistinct] delegates. [Words indistinct] and it could not be allowed to be taken advantage of for an exchange of experiences and methods of revolutionary struggle. On this occasion there has been a new attempt to spread the systems put into practice by Cuban extremism.

The recent creation of the so-called "Committees for Defense of Democracy" and of a higher organization controlled by another which, forgetting its specific functions as a labor organization, actively participates in politics, means nothing but the application of foreign systems in this country, which the citizenry categorically repudiates. [Passage indistinct] to maintain a front against the advance of extremist subversion [words indistinct] the sacred duty to defend the fatherland against all the traps of demagoguery.

PEASANT LEADER DECLARES STATE OF EMERGENCY

PY032002 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] The Bolivian peasant class is in a state of emergency to defend the democratic process, according to a statement made by peasant leader Genaro Flores. Flores charged there were assaults on the United Peasants Confederation headquarters in Cochabamba and Santa Cruz. He stated that them members of the confederation should be ready to receive instructions from the organization and the Bolivian Labor Federation [COB].

[Begin Flores recording] [Words indistinct] the United Labor Confederation of Bolivian Peasant Workers [CSUTCB] declares a state of emergency in the Bolivian rural districts and instructs all its local organizations to defend the democratic process of the country.

2. [Number as heard] We repudiate the terrorist campaign and the assaults on the headquarters of the federations in Santa Cruz and Cochabamba. At the same time we demand the immediate return of those headquarters to the genuine organizations of the Bolivian peasant class.

3. We give special instructions to the bases and warn them to be ready for any summons by the main organizations--the CSUTCB and the Bolivian Labor Central. [end recording]

Flores admitted that some leaders of the peasant confederation he is leading have given their support to former President Luis Adolfo Siles Salinas' candidacy, but that he has decided to remain faithful to the alliance with the Revolutionary Party of the National Left, [PRIN] which has named Juan Lechin Oquendo as its candidate.

ARCHBISHOP OF LA PAZ FEARS VIOLENT CONFRONTATIONS

PY031928 La Paz Radio Panamericana Network in Spanish 1700 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Msgr Jorge Manrique, archbishop of La Paz, has told the president of his concern over the political events that have occurred in the country lately. The archbishop visited the government palace, where he had a talk with the president. After the meeting he made the following statements:

[Begin Manrique recording] These criminal attacks deserve the most severe punishment and the application of the strictest laws of the nation, because we still have laws. I would like to tell you that my greatest concern is that the people are becoming restless, and I fear--and as you know I sometimes speak very clearly--that under these circumstances there are preparations for a confrontation among Bolivians. I believe I can assert this once more. Something is being prepared here--a confrontation among Bolivians. And what will we gain by bloodshed? We will destroy our fatherland, destroy ourselves. And who is responsible for this situation, this event which may be the greatest treason against the fatherland, from whichever side it may come? [end recording] Monseigneor Manrique also asserted that all Bolivians should work for the good of the whole nation. That is our duty.

[Begin Manrique recording] We have won prestige from the whole world. At least it is now calm and serene. Should we now defame the nation? The political leaders should think very seriously and very conscientiously, because they are the servants of the fatherland. No one should serve the fatherland for his own egoistic interests. Everyone, from the consitutional interim president to the humblest worker, we are all servants of this nation. We are responsible for this nation and we should destroy all that which is trying to lead it into chaos and total destruction. [end recording] He also said that he is tired of speeches and declarations but that he agreed to talk with the newsmen at their own special request.

[Begin Manrique recording] Gentlemen, I cannot refuse your polite request for a few words at this time. You understand my anxiety. We must maintain peace and promote peace among the people and accuse those who are preparing a river of blood for us. I condemn this, as I have condemned it at the Episcopal Conference, and as an archbishop I condemn all violence. Those who will be responsible for destroying their fatherland will have to answer to God, the supreme judge; they will have to answer to history and the nation; they will have to answer to their own dignity as human beings and not, as St Paul says, as an animal turning against another animal. [end recording]

In conclusion he asked for harmony, seriousness and responsibility from each and every Bolivian at the present time.

SOVIET OFFER TO AID IN OIL EXPLORATION ACCEPTED

PY031348 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] It has been confirmed that Brazil has accepted a Soviet offer to send a team of experts and equipment to conduct a complete survey of Brazil's petroleum potential. The offer, which was made last year, was then immediately accepted and referred to the appropriate officials. The offer was first studied by the Mines and Energy Ministry and it is now in the hands of the Brazilian Petroleum Corporation.

Although Itamaraty's announcement does not give any details, it is believed that the offer was made by Aleksey Manzhulo, Soviet deputy minister of foreign trade, who headed a Soviet trade mission to Brazil in October 1979.

ITAMARATY DENIES MILITARY ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA

PY031850 Paris AFP in Spanish 1458 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Brasilia, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Brazilian Foreign Ministry today denied the existence of any military cooperation accord currently in effect between Argentina and Brazil.

This was the Foreign Ministry's response to a report published last week by a Sao Paulo daily according to which Brazil and Argentina had arranged a secret military cooperation accord which was signed [passage indistinct].

ATTORNEY GENERAL REQUESTS TRIAL OF DEPUTY

PY031559 Sao Paulo Radio Bandeirantes Network in Portuguese 1000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Brasilia--Attorney General Firmino Ferreira Paz yesterday filed a petition before the federal supreme court requesting that Federal Deputy Joao Cunha, of Sao Paulo State, be brought to trial on charges of having violated articles 33 and 36 of the national security law. He also asked the court to hold a hearing to question the defendant and to punish him in accordance with those articles.

The attorney general charged Deputy Cunha with having offended the president of the republic, (?quoted) future generals [futuros generais] and instigated animosity within the armed forces. Deputy Cunha is punishable from 1 to 4 years of imprisonment under article 33 and from 8 to 30 years under article 36 of the national security law.

Further Details

PY031600 Rio de Janeiro JORNAL DO BRASIL in Portuguese 31 May 80 p 2

[Excerpt] Brasilia--The national attorney general yesterday charged, before the federal supreme court, Deputy Getulio Dias (Workers Democratic Party--Rio Grande do Sul State) with "having made through the press, in the very building of the supreme electoral court, statements offensive to the dignity and standing of this electoral court and its body of members."

Attorney Firmino Ferreira Paz believes that even though the trial would require the permission of the Chamber of Deputies, this requirement could be waived because the accused "is not protected by the immunity provided for in article 32 of the Constitution because the deputy had acted outside the building of the Chamber of Deputies and not in any connection whatsoever with his parliamentary functions."

MERINO DISCOUNTS BOLIVIAN GENERAL'S STATEMENT

PY032223 Paris AFP in Spanish 1812 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] Antofagasta, Chile, 3 Jun (AFP)--Adm Jose Antonio Merino, commander in chief of the Chilean Navy, gave little importance today to the recent remarks made by Gen Luis Garcia Meza, commander in chief of the Bolivian Army, that "the recovery of the sea outlet should be carried out by force."

"I do not give much importance to what the Bolivian general has to say," said Merino, who is also a member of the Chilean military junta. The high-ranking Chilean official is visiting the northern part of Chile, a visit which was labeled as having to do with "strictly naval matters."

Diplomat Denounces Bolivia

PY031659 Paris AFP in Spanish 2332 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, 2 Jun (AFP)--A high-ranking Chilean Foreign Ministry official today accused Bolivia of threatening peace in the region and dismissed any move toward resuming diplomatic relations. Bolivia severed relations with Chile in March 1978 as their direct negotiations on the Bolivian desire to obtain a sea outlet on the Pacific came to an impasse.

Recent press reports from La Paz have indicated that Bolivian Army Commander Gen Luis Garcia Meza and Defense Minister Rear Adm Walter Nunez advocate the "recovery by force" of the seacoast their country lost to Chile during the war waged between them a century ago.

Pedro Daza, the Chilean permanent representative to the OAS, has rejected these remarks and denied the charge that the present tension was caused by the Chilean position. He said: "One cannot become a threat to peace when one is exercising a legitimate right, as Chile has done." He added: "If there has been a threat to peace, this threat must have been posed by Bolivia. I believe the Bolivian defense minister's statement has confirmed this assertion."

Daza, who is a former Chilean ambassador to Bolivia, said that this situation had made it even more difficult to resume a direct dialogue. He said: "I believe there is no possibility of bilateral talks at the present stage of the Chilean-Bolivian relations, and Bolivia is primarily responsible for this."

WORKERS SAID RESTIVE OVER RIGHTS CANCELLATIONS

PY031230 Paris AFP in Spanish 1816 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Santiago, 31 May (AFP)--It was reported here that Chilean dissident labor leaders were alarmed today by "a new cancellation of rights which they had acquired."

While some of these labor leaders protested against the cancellation of privileges of state enterprise workers, other labor groups reported a hardening of repression.

The workers' uneasiness began last Wednesday when the government of Gen Augusto Pinochet enforced a law canceling the privilgeges of union leaders at state enterprises. By virture of this privilege labor leaders elected to leadership posts could not be fired.

Tucapel Jimenez, president of the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF) and member of the dissident centrist "Group of 10" said: "This cancellation is an unusual and unconstitutional measure."

The National Union Coordinating Union (CNS) headed by leftist and Christian leaders noted that the cancellation law is a "new repressive action against the workers" and one of the spokesmen for the CNS said that "rights which were acquired through long years of struggle by the Chilean labor movement have been eliminated."

Even though there was no official explanation about the scope of this new law, Labor Ministry sources recently indicated that such a law would help reorganize some state services.

The CNS reported that the police did not allow a meeting to be held in a Catholic Church. The president of the union, Manuel Bustos. said that "Carabineros (paramilitary police) surrounded the church and ordered us to leave." He added: "There is a serious hardening of repression in our country as attested to by the arrest of 600 Chileans last April, and the searches conducted in several towns."

Labor activity in Chile has been dormant for 7 years, when a military movement toppled the late Socialist President Salvador Allende. The present regime, however, gradually reestablished labor mechanisms through a "labor plan" in July 1979.

By virtue of these mechanisms, thousands of workers voted last Friday for new union leaders at the Huachipato steel mill, which is located 530 km south of Santiago. Reports from Huachipato on Saturday indicated that candidates of the "Group of 10" and of the CNS received more votes than the government labor candidates.

DELEGATION TO ILO CONFERENCE LEAVES FOR GENEVA

PY030313 Paris AFP in Spanish 0239 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Santiago, Chile, 2 Jun (AFP)--It was reported here today that the Chilean delegation that will attend the 60th International Labor Organization (ILO) conference left today for Geneva.

The delegation of union leaders is made up of Guillermo Medina (representative of the Government Bank Association) Jose Dominguez (representative of coal workers), and Julio Bastias (representative of saltpeter workers).

The employers delegation is made up of Manlio Fantini, (from the National Mining Society), and Mauricio Bezanilla, (representing the Valparaiso industrialists).

The government delegation is made up of Manuel Trucco, Chilean ambassador; Ramon Suarez, the labor department director; and Arturo Marin, Labor Ministry adviser for international labor affairs.

TWELVE EXTREMIST SUSPECTS JAILED IN ANTOFAGASTA

PY0312310 Santiago Chile Diplomatic Information Service in Spanish 0011 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Security forces have discovered in Antofagasta an extremist group of 12 people who were detained and immediately put at the disposal of the courts. The detained people are members of the banned Communist Party operating in the district of Corvall where they were printing subversive pamphlets for distribution in several sectors of the city. Investigations are presently being conducted in several areas of the region to uncover any possible ramifications of this group.

CONGRESS REJECTS CENSURE OF GOVERNMENT MINISTER

PA032025 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0150 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] Quito, 2 Jun (EFE)--The Ecuadorean Congress today rejected the censure motion against government minister Carlos Feraud. Congress summoned the minister on 6 May, accusing him of harassing legislators and leaders of the powerful Concentration of Popular Forces (CFP).

Following a debate, the legislators rejected the motion 33-27, with 7 abstentions and 2 not voting. The defeat of the censure motion is considered the beginning of the decline of the power of Assad Bucaram, 63-year-old chief of the Congress and leader of the CFP, and a victory for the government of President Jaime Roldos.

Feraud Claims Victory

PA032135 Quito Cadena Ecuador Radio in Spanish 1255 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] The end of the most recent and controversial special session of Congress was marked by a defeat for the legislative groups that had proposed dismissal of the government minister.

The exonerated minister, Carlos Feraud Blum, believes the outcome of the vote represents a victory for democracy over the oligarchy, which, allied to Assad Bucaram, has tried to fish in muddy waters during the government of Roldos to secure its perverse objectives. Feraud's analysis did not coincide with that of the legislative groups sectors that believe he received a fatal wound. The result of the vote was seen by Feraud as a defeat for those groups which want to destabilize the democratic system to open the road to a dictatorship. The oligarchy, according to Feraud, has first and last names.

[Begin Feraud recording] The result shows something very interesting: It has been repeatedly said here that the political crisis was nothing but a personal conflict between Bucaram and the president, or perhaps a confrontation within the Concentration of Popular Forces [CFP]. Facts show that there was something else: The oligarchy, which includes the Democratic Institutionalist Coalition, the Social Christians, the Nationalist Revolutionary Party and the reactionary sector of the Liberal Party--together with the other extreme that also wants to destabilize the country, the Popular Democratic Movement [MPD]--has obtained 27 votes in favor of my dismissal. [end recording]

However, the political trial sponsored by the CFP gave only a narrow margin in favor of the minister, who only had 21 unconditional votes. The other 12 votes he received came from the democratic left, which voted in support of him but criticized his work. The voting by the Conservative Party, with the exception of the surprising manner in which Legislator Humberto Ortiz voted, confirmed a political commitment that was the result of the plebiscite dilemma. These two groups determined the result of the general vote by the Chamber of Representatives, thwarting the objective of the summoning bloc.

Many strict and impartial political observers believe that the minister's victory lacks the strength that Feraud claims. In general terms, there were four groups in the voting. There were those categorically in favor of dismissing the minister. These included members of the CFP, Nationalist Revolutionaries, Social Christians, old-guard liberals and Jaime Hurtado Gonzalez of the MPD.

Another group openly defended the minister. This was done by followers of Roldos and Christian Democrat legislators. A third group consisting of the Conservative Party, the former rallying point of the old majority, abstained from voting. The fourth group was that of the democratic left, which argued that it could find no legal reason for Feraud's dismissal. However, most of its representatives questioned--on occasions very critically--the actions of the government minister.

COLORADO DEPUTIES MEET NATIONAL AGREEMENT LEADERS

PY032247 Asuncion ABC COLOR in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 52

[Excerpts] Oscar Zacarias Cubilla, Americo Velazquez and Roberto Seifart, deputies representing the Colorado Party, held an unexpected meeting yesterday with members of the National Agreement and visiting deputies of the state of Parana (Brazil). The Colorado deputies expressed their interest in the international movement aimed at the unity of democratic political parties. The leaders of the National Agreement indicated at the end of the talks that they were willing to accept the past as "a bitter experience and a lesson for the future."

The Brazilian deputies, who were staying at the La Espanola Hotel, said they received a phone call yesterday from Deputy Americo Velazquez, who expressed a desire to talk to them before they returned to their country. The three Colorado deputies arrived soon afterwards.

Gernote Kirinus, one of the Brazilian deputies, reported yesterday that the first thing the Colorado deputies asked was whether the visitors were aware that "the National Agreement had been created at the U.S. Embassy."

Kirinus later asked the leaders of the National Agreement the same question. Luis A. Resk indicated that the idea had been voiced at Domingo Laino's house and any claims to the contrary "means that lies are still being used as a political instrument by the government party." Manuel Benitez Florentin added that the idea had been implemented at the Casa del Pueblo [Febrerista Party headquarters], to which Laino added that "the government has a very special dislike for Ambassador Robert White because he did not come here to engage in public relations or close deals as many ambassadors had done. He came here to speak with all sectors of the population, as you (the Brazilians) have done, as any democrat should do."

Deputy Gernote Kirinus asked his Paraguayan colleagues: "Will you be able to obtain the approval of your president, General Storessner, to join our movement, together with the National Agreement?" He was referring to the Federation of Democratic Political Parties.

Deputy Americo Velazquez tried to answer but he was interrputed by Zacarias, who said: "I am a member of the executive board of the Colorado Party and I want to make it clear that although Alfredo Stroessner is the honorary president of our party, in all my three terms in office he has never participated, nor should he participate, in the internal activities of the party. Therefore it is up to us to establish the motives and suitability of participating in this movement. I can assure you that Stroessner does not and should not have to participate in party decisions. There is a political committee above us, but this not mean that we cannot assess whether it is suitable to participate or not." Seifart stated that "this decision is up to the executive board of the Colorado party."

Deputy Americo Velazquez indicated that "if there is to be an agreement, it should be reached among the political parties so the organization can be called a national agreement of political parties. But the point is that the national agreement is made up of factions of political parties, with the exception of the revolutionary Febrerista Party. What about the other factions? If the National Agreement is to be broadened, we must speak of political parties with legal status and for the time being there is only one such party within the National Agreement."

Resk explained that the National Agreement does not oppose the Colorado Party because it believes it is a democratic party, "however we do not believe that a formal statement of principles is enough. The method or system employed by this party is much more important. We believe that the national accord has no room for parties whose men disregard democratic principles and implement a system of persecution which goes against the supreme values of mankind."

He added: I do not believe that we are not political parties merely because we have not been formally acknowledged. First, because we have the natural right to freedom, to meet, to think and so forth, and, second, because we are protected by current laws provided for in the national constitution. Thus, no single law can deny our status as political parties. For example, the latest convention of the authentic Radical Liberal Party [PLRA] impressed me very much. The entire liberal force was there. Why do we not accept the other liberal parties? Because, despite being formally democratic, they provide support to a totally antidemocratic system and encourage repressive methods."

Laino then spoke to thank Resk for his kind words about the PLRA. "I believe that we all have our scars and know of many victims, but we are in Latin America where there are problems galore and the main thing now is the future. The people would like to build something good. Thus, I applaud the gesture of the fellow deputies who have accepted this dialogue. Future generations will duly acknowledge the merit of politicians like Zacarias, Seifart and Velazquez, who abide by what has always been the true essence of the Colorado Party."

EL SALVADOR

CLASHES RECUR IN ARMY DRIVE AGAINST REBELS

Resurgence of Violence

PA031932 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1857 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] San Salvador, 3 Jun (LATIN)--At least 28 persons have been killed in the past few hours in a resurgence of political violence in El Salvador. Meanwhile, teachers have suspended their activities to protest the arrest of a former education minister.

The security forces stated that 11 persons, including two National Guardsmen, were killed in a shootout on a highway in the outskirts of the northern city of Santa Ana, 70 km from this capital. The other deaths occurred in incidents in various parts of this small Central American country where the leftist and rightist extremists are waging a struggle for power. Also, the leftist guerrillas have been struggling since last October against the civilian-military government junta, seeking to overthrow it.

In one incident two guerrillas who were carrying weapons and explosives were killed in a traffic accident. A passenger who survived the incident was later killed in the hospital where he was receiving medical attention, the security forces stated.

Mayor of Town Killed

PA040000 San Salvador Radio Cadena Sonora in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] In the town of Rosario de Mora, 26 km from San Salvador, Mayor Manuel Antonio Carrillo Vasquez was assassinated. According to reports from the town, the 31-year-old mayor was a member of the Christian Democrats. He had been appointed on 1 March 1980. He was killed by three unidentified individuals in his home located in El Calvario neighborhood. Hw was shot twice, once in the [word indistinct] region and once in the back. His death was instantaneous.

Large Operation Against Rebels

PA030451 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1805 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] A top Defense Ministry spokesman reported this morning that army and security forces, supported by helicopters, have been carrying out an operation in an area that includes San Juan, Santiago Nonualco and other towns in La Paz Department as well as the northern sector of the San Vicente Volcano since early today in search of guerrilla cells. According to our informants, guerrilla cells have been detected in these sectors, particularly on the slopes of San Vicente. The operation is aimed at this region and for this reason the military units have surrounded a large area.

Clashes occurred between guerrillas and troops near Tecoluca and Leon de Piedras a few days ago.

Guerrilla Camp Found

PA032224 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 2 Jun 80 p 32

[Text] The Armed Forces Press Committee today reported that intensive military action is taking place around Ahuachapan, Santa Ana and Sonsonate to dismantle guerrilla training camps and that one such camp was dismantled yesterday morning.

The Armed Forces of National Resistance [FARN] guerrilla training camp was discovered in a rural part of Ahuachapan and Sonsonate, in the area of San Jose el Naranjo Tihuicha, on the Costa Brava, Buena Vista and Guayapa Arriba ranches along the coast of both departments. The installations were located on the basis of information obtained by armed forces intelligence about bands of subversives that operate by day and take refuge in the hills at night.

It was reported that the military command executed its own plans and procedures and began an operation identified as "anvil" and "hammer" in which special units participated. The area where the operation was carried out is linked by way of the coastal highway with the port of Acajutla and La Machadura, from El Ceibillo to San Jose el Naranjo. The surrounding areas are connected by secondary roads. Towns like San Francisco Menendez, Jujutla and Metalio are nearby.

At the close of the operation, the authorities reported that 12 subversives had died while the armed forces had sustained no casualties.

The following materiel was found: 10,230 rounds of ammunition of various caliber and their accompanying clips, a U.S. made .30 caliber Colt light machinegun with its tripod and carrier, three .30 caliber carbines, 10 rifles and shotguns, 5 grenades of various types, 57 lassos, 2 rolls of ruse for detonating explosives, 1 two-way radio, 10 large batteries and 7 and 1/2 pounds of C-4 compound for manufacturing explosives.

Guerrilla Group Report

PA011425 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Statement by Antonio, member of the Salvadoran Revolutionary Coordinating Board of the Masses, somewhere in El Salvador, no date given--recorded]

[Text] U.S. imperialism is committing all sort of crimes against the Salvadoran people, through the Christian Democratic junta and the collaboration of the most reactionary sectors of the Honduran and Guatemalan armies. They want the people to believe that all this killing is the result of clashes between leftwing and rightwing terrorist groups and that the latter are to blame for the genocidal actions carried out against the Salvadoran people. These actions take place every day and are carried out by paramilitary gangs financed by the Guatemalan [as heard] oligarchy supported by U.S. imperialism and led by Maj Roberto d'Aubuisson, a member of the most reactionary sectors of the Salvadoran oligarchy. Some 200 persons are killed by them every week. Approximately 5,000 persons have been killed so far this year.

The enemy's most recent offensive was carried out in the area of Trifinio in Metapan, in the area of Chalatenango, in Guasapa, Aguilares, Pagnal, San Vicente, La Paz, Morazan and La Union. Some 1,500 have been forced to take refuge in La Union in Honduran territory and hundreds have sought refuge in Chalatenango, for a total of 3,000 Salvadoran refugees in Honduran territory. Most of the victims of this genocidal action, which the enemy cannot conceal, have been elderly persons, women and children. A total of 75 children have drowned in the Sumpul River. They were practically tossed into the river by members of the Salvadoran National Guard.

The Honduran Army has crossed the border into Salvadoran territory to collaborate with the Salvadoran National Guard and army in carrying out these killings.

We also want to denounce the arrest of Salvador Samayoa and Leonel Menendez Quiroga, two progressive and democratic leaders. We know that Samayoa is still being held by the repressive forces, but we have not heard anything about Menendez Quiroga since he was arrested.

By carrying out all these crimes, the enemy is trying to scare us into giving up our struggle. But we want the world to know that the masses are at this moment conducting a vast combative operation and are working through the trade unions in the city and countryside. Several unions are on strike. The water department workers are on strike, the railroad workers, the doctors and even public employees, from the agrarian institute, are on strike at this very moment. They are complaining about the poor working conditions and low wages. The education and health workers are also on strike. I would say that at this very moment, some 4,000 public employees and hundreds of thousands of other workers in the country are on strike.

We want the world to know about the most recent military actions of the forces of national resistance: the Farabundo Marti Peoples Liberation Forces, the Peoples Revolutionary Army and the Liberation Armed Forces. In the past few weeks they have carried out several military actions which have resulted in a total of 500 enemy casualties. These same units have attacked the enemy in Acajutla, Cara Sucia, La Union and Morazan in the northern and eastern zones of the country. We also report that some henchmen from the Nationalist Democratic Organization, a paramilitary organization, have been executed. The same has been done with other members of other repressive organizations in the country.

We want the world to know that we are going to carry out many more punitive military actions against the enemy's genocidal offensives.

Every member of the Coordinating Board, every person who is patriotic, progressive and revolutionary is prepared to pick up a firearm and support the military units, the strikes and the political struggle that will lead to the insurrection and to the decisive military offensive until the people's liberation struggle finally succeeds.

We want to denounce the maneuvers of the puppet armies in the Central American area and of imperialism. We have knowledge that U.S. military aircraft have taken off from the U.S. military base in the Panama Canal carrying communications equipment for the Honduran and Salvadoran armies. We also know that U.S. naval units are stationed in Guatemalan territorial waters with monitoring and radar stations, and that U.S. imperialism is holding meetings presided over by Zbigniew Brzezinski, with representatives of the world's most reactionary sectors, from the Pentagon, and CIA, to discuss three main issues: Afghanistan, Iran and El Salvador and Central America. We have not received any information regarding these nefarious meetings. We will denounce to the world any action carried out against us by U.S. imperialism as result of these meetings.

Finally, we want all progressive and democratic nations, especially in Latin America and Central America, to know that our people are at war, that they will not give up their struggle and that they will carry out all political and military actions until the final liberation.

Besides, the people from Central America, the people of Sandino, Morazan and Farabundo Marti, will turn the Central American area into another Vietnam if imperialists dare to invade us.

Attempts have been made to destabilize the Nicaraguan revolution. In the same way U.S. military advisers and diplomats have been meddling in the internal affairs of El Salvador. Imperialism is supplying arms to the Honduran Army and is also plotting with the most reactionary Guatemalan sectors on how to increase repression in Guatemala and to use this country as a beachhead for a direct intervention in El Salvador.

We wish to repeat that our people and the people of Central America, the sons of Sandino, Farabundo Marti, Morazan and many other patriots who have fallen in the struggle against the enemy, will not be intimidated nor scared and that they will pick up a weapon and continue promoting the insurrection, to turn Central America into another Vietnam.

MAJANO CLAIMS TO BE VICTIM OF SLANDER BY ADVERSARIES

PA011917 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1747 GMT 1 Jun 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 1 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Salvadoran leader Adolfo Majano, former strongman of the neighboring country, has told Guatemalan newsmen that he is the target of slander.

Majano, member of the Salvadoran Government junta, who is believed to be the leader of the progressive Salvadoran military, made a statement to the Guatemalan morning newspaper EL GRAFICO which published it here today.

After describing him as a "serious, cordial and disciplined man," EL GRAFICO notes that Majano claims to be the victim of "lies by his adversaries and those opposed to the socioeconomic reforms" undertaken since former President Carlos Humberto Romero's overthrow. Majano indicated that he has been falsely accused of belonging to the Mexican Communist Party and, subsequently, of making a mysterious visit to Guatemala to contact extreme leftist sectors.

JUNTA MEMBER MORALES EHRLICH VIEWS POLITICAL SITUATION

PA040334 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 0100 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Carlos Samayoa interview in El Salvador with junta member Morales Ehrlich]

[Text] [Begin recording] [Qestion] Dr Morales Ehrlich, everyone knows that one of your sons has joined the guerrillas, specifically the Peoples Liberation Forces [FPL]. We have also learned that you have appealed to your son to join the revolutionary process implemented by the present regime. Could you expand on this?

[Answer] I believe that, just as my son did, other youths, acting with the highest moral and intellectual criteria and with a great social awareness have followed the same path. [words indistinct] of all democratic principles which were becoming more critical and they stopped believing in the democratic alternative and paid heed to another doctrine which offered the people its conditions as the only solution to injustice prevailing in this country. [words indistinct] who had compelled them to take this decision.

However, I want to tell you that a true democracy is superior to any [words indistinct]. State socialism is not ultimately the best political system in the world. When I tell you that I am a democrat, it is because I believe in an authentic democracy, but I also believe that we will agree that the tragedy of democracies is that they have never really been truly democratic.

We have spoken about democracies but in an inferior, corrupt and prostituted manner. What we are trying to build in El Salvador is a real democracy, not a very formal one. It is a democracy which must be political but also [words indistinct]. The real social, political, economic and cultural power must pass from the people who now still have it to the great masses, to all Salvadorans.

In order to do this, Salvadorans must organize in their communities. We must reach a concept of [word indistinct] in which the people organized in communities participate in analyzing their problems, finding solutions to their problems and recommending alternatives to the government in order to solve these problems. The driving power for development, administration and for solving the nation's problems will no longer rest on a group of businessmen, as has always been the case, nor will it rest on a political bureaucracy of a state, as in a communist system. It must rest on an organized people.

However, I think that the time has come for leftist groups to change their strategy because the much-touted prolonged peoples war is in fact failing. Regarding the peoples rebellion of which they have boasted, one just has to go into the streets and see if there are rebellious groups in the cities. Let us go into the provinces and we shall see that the peasants are completely integrated into the agrarian reform process, and what is more, they are beginning to openly repudiate the leftist organizations.

It seems to me absurd to continue in this bloodshed among Salvadorans. The rightist organizations serving opposite interests and also carrying out indiscriminate killing must end these activities so the government can really be the authority and mete out justice. We cannot have leftist rightist groups acting as their own judges and executioners. This will lead us to [words indistinct]. [end recording]

GOVERNMENT TO SEIZE UNREGISTERED FIREARMS

PA030050 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1216 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Text] Next Sunday will begin a nationwide campaign to confiscate guns in the hands of private citizens, following the deadline given by the government to all citizens to register their firearms kept for security and personal safety.

BORDER CONFLICT WITH HONDURAS ABOUT TO END

PA030452 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 1720 GMT 2 Jun 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] There are hopes for a final agreement between Honduras and El Salvador. The Salvadoran-Honduran conflict is reaching its final stage after the approval of six of the seven points that were submitted to mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero. The analysis of the border limits is being carried out within a framework of respect for the sovereignty of the two nations. Therefore, it is expected that the conflict, which dates back to 1969 when El Salvador and Honduras broke relations following a 100-hour war, will end anytime now.

A communique issued by the mediation office reported on the results of the talks between Salvadoran Foreign Minister Fidel Chavez Mena and Honduran Foreign Minister Eliseo Perez Cadalso and their respective delegations with mediator Jose Luis Bustamante y Rivero held in Lima on 28, 29 and 30 May.

GUATEMALA

DCG HONORARY PRESIDENT RETURNS, PARTY ANALYZES SITUATION

PA032205 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Rene de Leon Schlotter, honorary president of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], said on returning to Guatemala that he had participated in several meetings with European Christian Democratic leaders, to whom he described the difficult situation that the Guatemalan and Salvadoran peoples are currently experiencing.

He said despite his party directorate's recommendations that in view of the DCG leaders' difficulties he should not return, he had done so because former Deputy Julio Hamilton Noriega, a personal friend as well as an indefatigable fighter for peace in Guatemala, had fallen.

He also said the DCG Directorate is holding an emergency meeting to analyze its members' situation and that a news conference will be called at some future date to announce the party's stand on the death threats issued against its leaders.

Regarding the death threats publicly issued against Deputy Guillermo Villar (Aceituno), the DCG has stated that the necessary measures are being adopted to protect his life. Villar has become known in Congress for his speeches and votes against violence and on behalf of human rights.

DCG Reaction To Threats

PA040043 Guatemala City Radio Fabulosa in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Guillermo Villar (Aceituno), a deputy of the Guatemalan Christian Democracy [DCG], has said he is surprised he heads a list of persons whom the Secret Anticommunist Army [ESA] says will be executed for promoting communist subversive activity. The ESA issued the threat in a communique. Deputy Villar said neither he nor Hamilton Noriega [assassinated DCG deputy] owe any debts to the people since they have always promoted democratic life. The deputy said in view of the threats against him, he has decided to leave everything to God and has not adopted any security measures. Let my life be on the conscience of those who want to intensify the country's crisis through violence, the deputy said. He also said the government should control the armed groups. Villar said that as a deputy, all he does is follow his party's line. He stressed that the DCG has already said that legal means rather than violence should be used to solve differences.

Deputy Carlos Gallardo Flores has sent a letter to Congress asking for an extension of his leave from 1 June to 31 July. He said a situation has been created to justify his assassination. He added that his statements have been distorted in alleged news dispatches from Europe. In his letter to the president of Congress, he stated that his name has appeared on several death lists of clandestine organizations and that it is well known that the security forces have been unable to prevent these assassinations. The deputy said that most of the people on those lists have been killed with impunity.

The Guatemalan Congress will discuss Deputy Gallardo Flores' request in the next sessions since the leave he has requested began on 1 June.

ESA RELEASES LIST OF COMMUNISTS SENTENCED TO DEATH

PA312144 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1553 GMT 31 May 80

[Text] Guatemala City, 31 May (ACAN-EFE)--The clandestine Secret Anticommunist Army (ESA) here today revealed a list of some 100 students, university professors and labor leaders it has "sentenced to death for being communists."

The list includes the directors of the Association of University Students (AFU) and leaders of the various student associations at San Carlos University.

Many labor leaders are also included on the list, charged with being members of Marxist guerrilla groups.

Thousands of leaflets containing the list were scattered on the university campus.

VIGILANCE DOUBLED AT VENEZUELAN, COSTA RICAN EMBASSIES

PA301920 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo in Spanish 1200 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Guatemalan authorities have doubled the vigilance at the Venezuelan and Costa Rican embassies for fear that unidentified elements may try to attack these diplomatic missions, due to the fact that in recent days several persons have sought diplomatic asylum in these missions.

The number of guards was increased in the last few hours, according to information obtained from our reporters last night.

FOREIGN MINISTER OF TAIWAN LEAVES FOR DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA032140 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 1230 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Chu Fu-sung, foreign minister of the Republic of China, and his retinue left Saturday morning for the Dominican Republic and Haiti following a friendship and good-will visit of 5 days to Guatemala.

The group was seen off at La Aurora Airport by Guatemalan Foreign Minister Rafael Castillo Valdez, and by the ambassador and officials of the Embassy of the Republic of China in Guatemala.

HONDURAS

GOVERNMENT MINISTER ANNOUNCES RELEASE OF ARMY RECRUITS

PA040226 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1617 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Tegucigalpa, 3 Jun (ACAN-EFE)--Government and Justice Minister Col Cristobal Diaz today announced that the army has started to release hundreds of high school students who had been recruited.

The recruiting was carried out in the streets and at public events in all Honduran cities and this affected the compulsory literacy campaign started by the military government 1 month ago.

The draft of the Honduran Army is practically a levy carried out during certain times of the year and is conducted by enlisted men and NCOs who capture, in an indiscriminate manner, anybody who is old enough for military service.

The high school students have been vigorously protesting the recruitment and, in a combined action carried out yesterday, thousands of them occupied all the entries to Tegucigalpa and blocked many bridges, leaving the city isolated by land.

The night school students staged a demonstration at night which concluded in front of the presidential residence demanding the release of those recruited.

Cristobal Diaz announced that the personnel department of the armed forces is issuing letters to release the recruits when it is proved that they are high school seniors.

Meanwhile, approximately 15,000 have withdrawn from the compulsory literacy campaign, hindering its progress.

Student Roadblocks

PA032337 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1720 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Sercano network]

[Text] Public high school students yesterday for 2 hours blocked the main access roads to Tegucigalpa to demand the immediate release of all the students recruited by the army last week. The road to San Pedro Sula was blocked by students of the Luis Bodran Technical Institute. The same situation occurred on the road to Olancho where students blocked traffic from 1100 to 1300. Students of the Francisco Morazan Teachers School and the Pedro Nuncio Teachers School seized the bridges located in various streets. The students prevented the passage of vehicles in the main roads leading to the capital.

This situation led the general public to [words indistinct] over the student protest although the great majority of the population supported the Tegucigalpa students' demands for the release of the recruited youths. Student organizations [words indistinct] sent a public letter to the military government junta yesterday demanding an end to the recruitment and the immediate release of the students and literacy workers recruited throughout the country. In their letter they indicated that all the students who are participating in the literacy campaign will withdraw from it until those two demands are fulfilled. The student organizations also mentioned the bad planning of the literacy campaign, stressing that the government will be the only one to blame if the campaign fails.

NICARAGUA

CASTRO INVITED TO CELEBRATE FIRST ANNIVERSARY

PA040017 Paris AFP in Spanish 2345 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Managua, 3 Jun (AFP)--The Sandinist government today officially invited Cuban President Fidel Castro to visit Nicaragua on 15 July [date as received], the first anniversary of the Nicaraguan revolution.

Announcement of Preparations

PA032352 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] A news conference was held a few minutes ago at the Interior Ministry to announce preparations for the celebration of the first anniversary of the revolutionary triumph on 19 July.

The news conference was attended by Cdr Humberto Ortega Saavedra, Cdr Henry Ruiz, Companero Moises Hassan and Cdr Carlos Nunez. They announced all the preparations for the 19 July celebration and introduced the celebration committee.

[Begin Henry Ruiz recording] The first anniversary of the Sandinist peoples is one of the most important events of our revolution. It is the day on which the people must greet our first anniversary and during the following weeks they must participate in the achievement of the economic goals and social advances to which the revolution is committed as part of the tasks which must be undertaken for the first anniversary of the revolution. These are not only valid for 19 July but are the beginning of a long process.

This is why those of us working on the preparation for the 19 July celebration must inform you about the plans and tasks and that each and every one of these tasks as the best path to follow in your own daily life. [end recording]

CARLOS NUNEZ ADDRESSES MILITIA RALLY IN MATAGALPA

PA032323 Managua Sistema Sandinista Television Network in Spanish 0200 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpts] On Saturday, there was a rally of the Sandinist Peoples Militias [MPS] in Matagalpa. Commanders Carlos Nunez and Javier Carrion participated in the event. Commander Nunez recalled the brother militiamen who were the roots and soul of the insurrection.

[Begin Nunez recording] How we miss and how we need the brother militiamen who fell in great numbers defending their fatherland.

Yesterday our people were fulfilling those tasks to obtain victory and to obtain freedom. Now the people are carrying out tasks to consolidate the victory and to maintain their freedom. You must understand that harder tasks are coming and that everyone must show a greater spirit of sacrifice, discipline and willingness to win and retain your (?position). You must know that all that you do beginning today will be within the framework of the tasks of the first anniversary [of victory]. The most [word indistinct] conduct, the most noble conduct, the greatest sacrifice and total dedication will be the best salute to the Sandinist peoples revolution on its first anniversary. [end recording]

CDS COMMENTS ON PARTIES NOT IN STATE COUNCIL

PA310253 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1800 GMT 29 May 80

[Text] Sandinist Defense Committee [CDS] representatives at the State Council asked that political organizations which have not joined the Council be substituted for others. The proposal was made by Ronald Paredes, member of the CDS. The organizations which have not joined the State Council are the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement, the Democratic Conservative Party and the [words indistinct]. Let us hear from Companero Paredes of the CDS:

[Begin recording] The State Council should make a decision regarding political organizations which, instead of using this forum to attack the revolution, use our cities and provinces.

[Words indistinct] which is represented here and where the people of Nicaragua are really represented and they have not wanted to use this right, we, the CDS ask the State Council to make a last call to them to appear and contribute with their knowledge to the functioning of this State Council. We cannot continue allowing them to abstain. They should be given a deadline and then apply article 5 of the State Council. We ask the president to call them and if they do not come, to inform the government junta of their absence and that they have not made use of the right granted to them by law. [end recording]

After the CDS representative spoke, a debate followed in which Luis Sanchez Sancho, representative of the Nicaraguan Socialist Party, Alfonso Moncada of the Union of Professionals, and Cdr Bayardo Arce of the Sandinist Front spoke. Commander Dora Maria Tellez emphasized the need for national unity and that the present political situation did not favor [words indistinct] these political groups to participate in the State Council. Therefore, at the end of the debate it was proposed that the matter be postponed until the next session so that the board of directors and the council in full can arrive at a decision.

According to the State Council bylaws, the council must inform the government junta, at the proper time, of the absence of these political groups so that the government junta can decide on appointing replacements.

AUSTRIAN FOREIGN MINISTER PAHR VISITS NICARAGUA

Arrival on 1 Jun

AU031318 Vienna WIENER ZEITUNG in German 3 Jun 80 p 2

[Text] On Sunday evening [1 June] Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr arrived in Nicaragua, the penultimate leg of his 10-day Latin American tour. He will negotiate with representatives of the new revolutionary regime in Managua primarily on possibilities for Austrian reconstruction aid. Today [3 June] Pahr will fly to Panama where only a short stopover is planned. Pahr's return to Vienna is scheduled for Wednesday noon. In the course of his Latin American trip, the minister has already visited Brazil and Venezuela.

Talks With Junta

AU040840 Vienna ARBEITER-ZEITUNG in German 4 Jun 80 p 5

[APA report: "Nicaragua Will Follow the Pluralist-Democratic Path"]

[Summary] On the second day of his official visit to Nicaragua Foreign Minister Pahr met in Managua with Minister of Culture Cardenal for a talk on Austrian aid for the reconstruction of a children's library in Managua. Cardenal thanked his visitor for the important Austrian cultural aid and asked him to convey to the Austrians his request for an additional contribution to the construction costs.

Subsequently Pahr attended a working dinner given for him by Moises Hassan Morales, member of the junta of the Provisional Government of National Reconstruction. Also present were junta members Sergio Ramirez Mercado and Daniel Ortega Saavedra, Defense Minister Humberto Ortega and Deputy Foreign Minister Jacinto Suarez. "The 2 and 1/2 hour talks dealt primarily with Austria's experiences in the period of economic and political reconstruction after 1945, the current development of Nicaragua and the junta's plans.

"During these talks, as well as at a subsequent press conference, Foreign Minister Pahr stressed his and the Austrian people's admiration for the Nicaraguans' victory over the Somoza dictatorship. He took note of the junta members' assurance that Nicaragua intends to continue pursuing the path of a pluralist-democratic development."

End of Visit

PA031237 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0300 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Excerpt] After a luncheon held by Nicaraguan Reconstruction Government junta member Moises Hassan Morales in honor of Austrian Foreign Minister Willibald Pahr and his party at Government House at noon, the visiting foreign minister held a press conference.

Dr Pahr and his delegation arrived in Nicaragua Sunday for a 2-day visit. He was welcomed at the Cesar Augusto Sandino Airport by protocol officials of the Nicaraguan Foreign Ministry.

The aim of the Austrian foreign minister's visit was to strengthen relations with the Nicaraguan revolutionary government, to discuss important subjects with government officials and to sign cooperation and aid agreements within the framework of complete independence and mutual respect. This was achieved in the talks the Austrian visitors held with distinguished members of the Nicaraguan Government junta this morning.

A demonstration of the Austrian Government's friendship and interest in helping in the reconstruction of Nicaragua is the fact that Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky is chairman of the Austrian Committee of Solidarity with the Nicaraguan People, which gave so much help to Nicaragua's liberation struggle.

At the press conference the Austrian foreign minister replied to many questions by Nicaraguan and foreign newsmen. He clearly stressed his government's desire to contribute to Nicaragua's reconstruction in the areas of the economy, industry, energy and particularly the literacy campaign. He signed specific agreements on this cooperation with the Nicaraguan authorities.

BRIEFS

GOVERNMENT SUBSIDIZES FOOD IMPORTS--Managua, 1 Jun, (ACAN-EFE)--The Nicaraguan state has paid out 89 million cordobas $8.9 million) over the first 4 months of this year to subsidize imports and the marketing of basic grains and cooking oil. The imports for these 4 months were 336 million cordobas ($36.6 million). The basic grains were imported at a high price and sold to the Nicaraguan people at a lower price in order to avoid an increase in the price of staples. The state has subsidized the Nicaraguan Basic Food Enterprise in order to counteract the spiraling inflation observed in the sale of staples. So far Nicaragua has imported 742,000 quintals of corn, 194,000 quintals of beans, 671,000 quintals of rice, 543 quintals of wheat and 880 tons of cooking oil. [Panam City ACAN in Spanish 1508 GMT 1 Jun 80 PA]

MARIEL DEPARTURES 2 JUN REACH 5,270; 220 BOATS IN PORT

FL031112 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] In its "News from Mariel" feature, GRANMA today reports that 5,270 antisocials yesterday left Mariel for the United States and that 220 boats from Florida still remain in that port. There were no boats from the United States arriving in Mariel yesterday.

GRANMA Corrects Boat Figures

FL031746 [Editorial report] Referent items report that 220 boats from Florida remained at Mariel on 2 and 3 June. Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish at 1700 GMT on 3 June carries GRANMA's note explaining that a recount of boats confirmed that there was an information error in yesterday's news from Mariel since in spite of the boats that left yesterday, there were still about 220 boats from Florida in Mariel as the 3 June GRANMA edition went to press.

HAVANA REPORTS CARTER'S ORDER TO REINFORCE FORT CHAFFEE

PA040229 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] U.S. President James Carter today ordered 2,000 troops to reinforce Fort Chaffee in Arkansas, the scene of revolts by antisocial individuals of Cuban origin who are protesting the slow processing of the documents that will facilitate their placement in U.S. territory. The Army controlled the antisocials and was authorized to use nonlethal weapons to maintain order in Fort Chaffee which is under a strict military control following the incidents which left more than 45 persons injured.

While Arkansas Governor Bill Clinton has said the United States is not obligated to give refuge to those who do not respect its laws, the White House was trying to lessen the importance of the disorders. In referring to the situation at Fort Chaffee, House Democratic leader Jim Wright of Texas affirmed that this behavior by a small group makes U.S. citizens less willing to give opportunities to these individuals.

GRANMA REBUTS CIA REPORT WARNING OF REFUGEE EXODUS

FL031234 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Under the title of "Yankee Illusions, Ghosts and Lies," the newspaper GRANMA today publishes an AFP report on statements made by a U.S. Democratic Representative about the antisocials of Cuban origin who have arrived in that country.

The report points out the statement made by Les Aspin, chairman of the Intelligence Oversight Committee of the House of Representatives, who said: The Cuban refugee problem is becoming a big national disaster for the United States because President Carter ignored CIA reports which warned of the threat of a new massive flow.

Aspin revealed, adds AFP, that since early January the CIA warned the government that Cuban President Fidel Castro was preparing to provoke an en masse emigration to alleviate the economic and social problems he must tackle. AFP goes on to say that the recent big problems at the refugee center in Fort Chaffee, Arkansas, which resulted in 20 persons injured, aggravated the concern over the situation created by the new Cuban emigration to the United States that is approaching 100,000 persons.

Les Aspin released five reports and CIA testimony to his committee which would have allowed the Carter administration to take opportune political, logistic and propaganda measures to control the situation.

Aspin said that instead of such action we have witnessed the spectacle of a slow administration which first announced a closed door policy to select refugees, then an open arms policy and now a closed door policy again.

AFP says that one of the reports released by the congressman stands out. It is dated 31 January and was prepared by the CIA Cuban affairs analysis center. The report warns that the Castro regime could again resort to provoking large-scale emigration to reduce the discontent caused by the deterioration of Cuba's economic condition. Les Aspin added: When President James Carter ignored such warnings, Cuban President Fidel Castro succeeded in disrupting our efforts to discuss the refugee issue at the international level and turned it to his benefit into a problem between him and us.

AFP states in its report that according to the CIA the policy of President Castro of getting rid of political opponents and opening relief valves for economic difficulties and food shortages resulted in about 200,000 Cubans being authorized to leave the country between 1960 and 1962 and more than 300,000 between 1966 and 1971.

The news agency says that observers believe that Aspin's revelations are part of the friction between the CIA and the executive branch. It was recalled that the espionage agency was accused of not having foreseen the Iranian crisis which ended with the fall of the shah and the revolution of Ayatollah Khomeyni. AFP reports that this time the roles were changed. Annoyed Department of State officials said that warning of threatened emigration from Cuba did not necessarily mean that there would be a large-scale and disorganized exodus.

GRANMA then states in a note that the AFP report shows how many illusions the Yankees have and how they underestimate the strength, firmness, courage and honesty of our revolutionary people. The alleged CIA report that Cuba had been preparing a massive emigration since January is absolutely false, asserts GRANMA. What really happened was that in recent months the United States was encouraging illegal departures from this country by receiving as heroes the antisocials who left the country illegally while refusing them visas when they tried to leave through regular channels. Several Cuban boats were hijacked in a few months, stresses GRANMA, and their crews were taken to Florida as hostages.

GRANMA adds that the Cuban Government repeatedly warned the U.S. Government through diplomatic channels of the expected consequences of these actions. These warnings were even made publicly in March.

The events have not been the result of a Cuban plan as the CIA reportedly has asserted. They were the natural result of more than 20 years of imperialist hostility against our revolution, of Yankee blindness and stupidity and its crimes against our country. They were the result of U.S. encouragement of counterrevolutionaries and antisocials, its pharisaic propaganda and its inability to learn the lessons of history.

The special imperialist aggressiveness against Cuba in recent months which logically stimulated counterrevolutionaries and antisocials and the provocations that occurred at the Peruvian and Venezuelan embassies were the spark, (?GRANMA says).

Cuba, as an underdeveloped country that was criminally exploited by Yankee imperialism over 60 years, has difficulties but in no country in the Americas has more been done in less time for the well-being of the people, and we have done so amid the most brutal Yankee economic blockade. Now we are stronger revolutionarily and more rid of lumpen, misfits, antisocials and stateless persons, and we will resolutely continue on our heroic path regardless of the difficulties and more certain than ever of the socialist future of the country. We have, asserts GRANMA, enough spirit of sacrifice and more than enough courage.

REFUGEES IN COSTA RICA FANNING OUT TO SEVERAL COUNTRIES

FL031240 Havana Voice of Cuba in English to North America and the Caribbean 0500 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Beginning today, Tuesday, antisocial elements of Cuban origin who went to Costa Rica several weeks ago will travel to various countries which agreed to take them. The majority of these individuals who left Cuba via the Peruvian Embassy in Havana were refused visas to live in the United States. After long study, the U.S. Government agreed to expedite only a small minority of these individuals' travel to that country.

According to a spokesman of the antisocials, they are in a state of anxiety which is approaching collective hysteria now that their visa requests to the U.S. have been greatly delayed and the response has been generally negative.

Only some 30 antisocial elements have found favorable conditions to settle in Costa Rica while a group of 14 are in jail and being tried for attempting to hijack a plane to the U.S.

COUNTRY ASSIGNED VICE PRESIDENCY AT IRAN CONFERENCE

FL040102 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] Cuba has been assigned the vice presidency for the Latin America area at the international conference meeting in Tehran to investigate U.S. aggressions against Iran. Some 300 delegates from international movements and political parties are attending this conference, which opened yesterday and will last 4 days.

HAVANA REPORTS ARREST, BEATING OF CUBAN SINGERS IN BOLIVIA

FL031024 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A group of young Cuban artists who belong to the New Folksong group yesterday arrived in Panama after being harassed and beaten savagely by Bolivian repressive forces.

Augusto Blanca, Lazaro Garcia, Vicente Feliu and Sareska Pantoja were held for 48 hours by Bolivian repressive agents who accused them of having participated in an alleged plan of attacks on senior army officers. Two Bolivian women were traveling with the Cubans when they were arrested. They were university professor Silvia Rivera and student Beatriz Lopez Garcia and they, too, were victims of physical abuse.

The group of singers of the New Folksong group had arrived in Bolivia on 18 May to participate in the 150th anniversary of San Andres university and in the Latin American university song festival. The singers, who had been invited by the Bolivian University Federation, participated in 19 recitals and concerts in La Paz, Sucre and Cochabamba during the first 20 days of their stay in that country.

The young Cubans were arrested on 30 May as they were traveling to their hotel in the central district of Miraflores, where several explosions were heard. The police intercepted the vehicle in which they were riding and, after identifying the occupants, beath them brutally and took them to the district army garrison. While there, they were verbally abused, their money was stolen and they were beaten with the butts of pistols and rifles, according to what the victims told PRENSA LATINA in Panama City. Later, they were taken separately to the army General Staff's department of military intelligence where they were subjected to intensive interrogation, beatings and psychological torture for more than 5 hours.

The arrest of the young Cubans caused great indignation among the Bolivian people. Representatives of the principal popular organizations and leftist parties carried out a vigorous national and international campaign until they succeeded in getting the Cubans released.

The New Folksong artists arrived in Panama City on a flight from La Paz and immediately were taken to a hospital, where they received medical care.

CONFERENCE ON NEW INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC ORDER OPENS

FL030109 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] A Latin American conference on the new international economic order began this morning at the World Economy Research Center, which is being sponsored by that research center and the United Nations University. Sitting at the presidium during the opening session were Fernando Vecino Alegret, member of the PCC Central Committee and minister of higher education, research center director Oscar Pino Santos and UN University Vice Rector (Kintide Musakoye).

This conference, which will end on 7 June, is being attended by a group of foreign and Cuban economists. They will discuss the new international economic order and will submit proposals. The opening remarks were made by Fernando Vecino Alegret. [Begin Vecino recording] We are honored that this event is being attended by a select group of prestigious intellectuals who, in response to the invitations extended by the UN University, have come to Havana to discuss at our World Economy Research Center the important problems that will arise as a result of the new international economic order for all mankind and, especially, for its underdeveloped area. Allow me, not in a solemn protocol tone but in a friendly manner, to give you the most cordial welcome to our fatherland and to this center. [end recording]

COOPERATION TALKS WITH CZECHOSLOVAKIA OPEN IN HAVANA

FL040053 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 4 Jun 80

[Text] The opening session of the sixth meeting of the Cuban-Czechoslovak Committee for Economic, Scientific and Technical Cooperation was held this afternoon at the Basic Industry Ministry. The Cuban delegation to the talks is headed by Joel Domenech, vice president of the Council of Ministers and minister of basic industry, and the Czechoslovak by Jindrich Zahradnik, deputy premier and president of the State Committee for Science and Technology. The two delegations will examine the program of economic, commercial, scientific and technical cooperation and, within that framework, the present status of relations and their future development in the 1981-85 5-year period.

Other topics to be examined by the delegations are the program of cooperation in the electric and mining industries as well as signing a long-term program on geological research work.

SUPREME SOVIET DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

FL301041 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet delegation headed by the deputy chairman for foreign affairs of the Council of the Union, Ivan I. Bodyul, has concluded its visit to Cuba. The member of the Central Committee and of the Council of State, Raul Roa, vice president of the National Assembly of the People's Government, saw Bodyul and his delegation off at the airport. During its stay in Cuba, the delegation visited the Isle of Youth, Cienfuegos and Matanzas, where it was received by the first party secretaries and the presidents of the assemblies of the People's Government in the special municipality and the two provinces.

PERU

NEW GROUP OF 129 CUBAN REFUGEES ARRIVES

PY031452 Paris AFP in Spanish 1334 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Lima, 3 Jun (AFP)--A group of 129 Cubans of the 10,000 who last April sought refuge at the Peruvian Embassy in Havana arrived this morning in Lima directly from Costa Rica.

The refugees arrived on a Costa Rican LACSA plane. Among them there is an unspecified but significant number of children and women. The plane landed in the military base of Jorge Chavez International Airport under heavy military surveillance. The refugees were welcomed by officials of the Foreign Ministry, Immigration Service and the civil Defense System, which is responsible for providing shelter to the Cubans in the large and comfortable Tupac Amaru Park, where tents have been installed. It was also disclosed that a Costa Rican diplomat also arrived on the plane which brought the Cubans.

URUGUAY

NUNEZ VIEWS CONSTITUTIONAL PLEBISCITE, ELECTIONS

PY301741 Paris AFP in Spanish 1542 GMT 30 May 80

[Text] Melo, Uruguay, 30 May (AFP)--The Uruguayan interior minister, Gen Manuel Nunez, has stated here that the Uruguayan armed forces do not want to hold power or perpetuate themselves in power.

The interior minister reasserted that the political program established by the armed forces in August 1977 is being completely fulfilled and, what is more, that it will end with the holding of general elections in 1981. He noted in this regard that the armed forces will not perpetuate themselves in power, since they want "noble and capable Uruguayans to return to the leadership of the government." He said that the political program provides for political parties, which have been suspended since 1973, to be rehabilitated after the constitutional plebiscite that will be held in November. He did not, however, dismiss the possibility that political parties may be rehabilitated before this date.

GUYANA

SIXTEEN PERSONS TO BE CHARGED WITH SUBVERSIVE PLOTTING

FL031647 Kingston Domestic Service in English 1630 GMT 3 Jun 80

[Text] Some of the 16 persons detained in connection with the alleged plot to overthrow the Guyana Government are expected to be charged today. Yesterday, Police Chief Cecil Roberts said the small opposition Working People's Alliance had been linked to the group that was allegedly trining on a farming area west of the Demerara River. The alliance has called on the police and government to furnish evidence to back up the charges.

And the sensitive arson case in which three officials of the Working People's Alliance are accused of burning down the ruling party's headquarters last July gets underway today. Historian Walter Rodney, university lecturer Dr Rupert Roopnaraine and nutritionist Dr Omawale were charged jointly with arson following the incident. A battery of Caribbean and international lawyers will be representing the three men and the case will be followed by a number of organizations.